

NEW RIVER

RotoVue

Serving Marine Corps Air Station New River and Jacksonville, NC

Hurricane Guide 2007

Emergency check list
Family disaster plan
Retrofit your home

Special Insert

Bury the needle: hurricane categories

Category One

Wind speeds of 74-95 mph.
Unanchored mobile homes, vegetation,
and signs are damaged.

Category Two

Wind speeds of 96-110 mph. Damage to
all mobile homes, roofs, small crafts, and
area flooding.

Category Three

Wind speeds of 111-130 mph. Extensive
damage to small buildings. Low-lying
roads are cut-off.

Category Four

Wind speeds of 131-155 mph. Extreme
damage, including roofs and mobile
homes destroyed and
beach homes flooding.

Category Five

Wind speeds greater than 155 mph.
Catastrophic damage to most buildings,
vegetation and roads.

Did you know?

During a wild April storm
in 1934, a wind gust of
231 miles per hour (372
kilometers per hour)
pushed across the sum-
mit of Mount
Washington. This wind
speed still stands as the
all-time surface wind
speed record.

MPH

Station destructive weather conditions

Destructive Weather Condition V (All Clear). Destructive weather season is in progress. The potential for the occurrence of destructive weather is elevated; but, no specific system with potential to threaten MCAS New River has developed.

Destructive Weather Condition IV (72 Hours). A destructive weather system has formed. Current and projected development indicates the possibility that winds of destructive force could occur in the MCAS New River area within 72 hours.

Destructive Weather Condition III (48 Hours). A destructive weather system has formed. Current and projected development indicates the possibility that winds of destructive force could occur in the MCAS New River area within 48 hours.

Destructive Weather Condition II (24 hours). A destructive weather system has formed. Current and projected development indicates that winds of destructive force are anticipated in the MCAS New River area within 24 hours.

Destructive Weather Condition I (12 Hours). A destructive weather system has formed. Current and projected development indicates that winds of destructive force are imminent or anticipated in the MCAS New River area within 12 hours.

Destructive Weather Condition IC (Caution, 6 Hours). A destructive weather system has formed. Current and projected development indicates that winds of destructive force are imminent or anticipated in the MCAS New River area within 6 hours.

Destructive Weather Condition IE (Emergency). A destructive weather system is presently passing over the MCAS New River area. Destructive winds, including gusts, of 48 knots or greater are in progress.

Destructive Weather Condition IR (Recovery). A destructive weather system has passed. Current and projected development indicates that winds of destructive force will no longer affect the MCAS New River area.

Cautionary Note. Tropical storm and hurricane conditions are issued separate and distinct from one another based solely upon current and forecast storm intensity as measured by wind speed. Specifically, Tropical Storm Condition II and Hurricane Condition II warn of two completely different storm intensities. However, tropical storm intensity may be near that of a hurricane (63 knots maximum for tropical storms; 64 knots minimum for a hurricane). It should be noted that an intense maturing tropical storm may very easily turn into a hurricane. Therefore, preparations for a tropical storm should routinely include anything done for a hurricane.

Emergency Phone Numbers

<u>Emergency Numbers</u>	<u>Commercial and On Station/DSN(449-XXXX or 752-XXXX)</u>
Naval Hospital (MCBCL)	450-4101/02/04
Fire	6620 or 99-911
ARFF	6629
Ambulance	99-911
Military Police (MCAS)	6111
Facilities Maintenance (MCAS)	6818/AWH 451-3001
Telephone Repair Utilities/MCB	451-1114 (24 HR)
Emerg Maint	6068/AWH 451-3001
Red Cross	451-2173/82/AWH 347-5191
Command Chaplain	6801/6706
Cherry Pt Destructive Wx Center	DSN 94-582-2837/2838
Destructive Wx Operations Center	5684/5685/5686/4443
MCAS ODO	6316/6317
MCAS Weather	6322/6828
Operations Officer	5003
Asst Operations Officer	5004
Airfield Ops Officer	5007
Supply (MCAS)	5152/53/56
Medical (MCAS)	6500/6511/6400/6002
Dental	6077
JPAO (MCAS)	6197/6196/AWH 910 376-2157/3
MCAS OOD	6305/AWH 6524
MAG-26 GDO	6126
MAG-29 GDO	6345
MACS-2 SDO	7414
MWSS-272	6732/6755
Onslow County Emerg Mgmt Coord	99-347-4270
Onslow County Sheriff	99-455-9119
Jacksonville Police Dept	99-455-4000
State Highway Patrol	99-347-1751
Onslow Memorial Hospital	99-577-2345
<u>Jacksonville Rescue Squad</u>	99-911 CENTRAL DISPATCH
<u>Haws Run Rescue Squad</u>	99-911 CENTRAL DISPATCH
<u>Station S-4</u>	6506/6068

Retrofitting your home: Being prepared for destructive weather

The most important precaution you can take to reduce damage to your home and property is to protect the areas where wind can enter.

According to recent wind technology research, it's important to strengthen the exterior of your house so wind and debris do not tear large openings in it. You can do this by protecting and reinforcing these five critical areas:

ROOF | STRAPS | SHUTTERS | DOORS | GARAGE DOORS

A great time to start securing - or retrofitting - your house is when you are making other improvements or adding an addition.

Remember: building codes reflect the lessons experts have learned from past catastrophes. Contact the local

building code official to find out what requirements are necessary for your home improvement projects.

FLOOD INSURANCE

The National Flood Insurance Program, is a pre-disaster flood mitigation and insurance protection program designed to reduce the escalating cost of disasters. The National Flood Insurance Program makes federally backed flood insurance available to residents and business owners

Flood damage is not usually covered by homeowners insurance. Do not make assumptions. Check your policy.

National Flood Insurance Program call 1-888-CALL-FLOOD ext. 445, TDD# 1-800-427-5593.

1 Retrofit your roof

Does your home have a gabled roof? If so, the end wall of your home takes a tremendous beating during a hurricane. If not properly braced, it can collapse, causing significant damage. However, gable end walls are easy to strengthen and deserve to be a high priority on your retrofit list.

Typically, gable end trusses are directly attached to the top of gable end walls. The bottom of the truss must be securely nailed to the top of the wall and braced to adjacent trusses. This prevents wind from pushing or pulling the gable end at its critical point, where the gable truss is connected along the gable wall. Without adequate bracing, the end wall may be destroyed during hurricane winds.

To secure your gable end wall, fasten eight-foot long braces to the bottom chord of the gable truss and the adjacent trusses with sixteen-penny (16d) nails. The braces should be perpendicular to the truss, spaced at a maximum of four feet on center. In addition, be sure to tie back the gable truss with at least one eight-foot long brace, along the ridge of the roof, to several of the interior trusses.

Shingles are usually not designed to resist hurricane force winds. They come with integral locking tabs or factory-applied adhesives that on occasion do not

adhere properly to the underlying shingle because of cold weather installation, uneven surfaces or any number of other reasons. For increased wind resistance, have a qualified person inspect several shingle tabs to see if the adhesive has engaged. If not, use a quick-setting asphalt cement to bond them together.

To cement the shingle tabs to the underlying shingles, place two spots of quick-setting asphalt cement about the size of a quarter under each tab with a putty knife or caulking gun. Press the tab into the adhesive. Be sure to cement all the tabs throughout the roof, being careful not to bend them farther than necessary when applying the adhesive. Replace any damaged shingles immediately.

You can also improve the uplift resistance of the roof deck from the attic -- without removing the roof covering. This is how:

- Using a caulking gun, apply a 1/4 inch bead of wood adhesive along the intersection of the roof deck and the roof support element (rafter or truss chord) on both sides.

- At places where you have limited access, such as where the roof meets exterior walls, use quarter round pieces of wood approximately two to three feet long and apply the adhesive along the two adjacent sides of the block. The length of the quarter round pieces can be longer or shorter to suit your installation needs.



The above information is taken from IBHS's instructive pamphlet, "Is Your Home Protected from Hurricane Disaster? -A Homeowner's Guide to Retrofit."

2 Roof to Top of Wall Connection

Metal hurricane straps or clips provide the proper measure of strength and safety for the roof-to-wall connection. The common practice of toenailing the trusses or rafters often is not sufficient to hold a roof in place in high winds. These clips or straps are usually very difficult to see from the attic because of insulation.

Areas where the roof framing meets the top of stud walls are normally covered by dry wall on the inside and by wall

cladding and soffit board on the outside. To install hurricane straps and clips, remove the roof sheathing around the perimeter of the roof to reveal the top of the wall. You may also need to remove the soffit and exterior cladding to reveal the top 12 to 18 inches of the wall. In addition, if the exterior cladding is brick veneer, you may need to remove small sections of brick as needed.

If your roof has trusses, make sure you tie them to the wall by either anchoring to the top plate and then the top plate to the wall stud, or strapping the truss directly to the wall stud.

3 Bracing garage doors

Because of their width, double-wide garage doors are more susceptible to wind damage than single doors. Unless you have a tested hurricane-resistant door, the wind may force it out of the roller track -- especially if the track is light weight or some of the anchor bolts are not in place. This occurs because the door deflects too much under excessive wind pressure and fails.

To secure your garage door:

- Check with your local government building official

to see if there are code requirements for garage doors in your area.

- Check with your local building supplier or garage door retailer to see if a retrofit kit is available for your garage door.

You should probably reinforce your double-wide garage door at its weakest points.

This involves installing horizontal and/or vertical bracing onto each panel, using wood or light gauge metal girds bolted to the door mullions. You may also need heavier hinges and stronger end and vertical supports for your door.

4 Securing entry doors

Your home has either double or single entry doors. If they are solid wood or hollow metal they probably can resist wind pressures and hurricane debris. However, if you are not sure whether they are strong enough, take these precautions:

- Install head and foot bolts on the inactive door of double-

entry doors.

- Make sure your doors have at least three hinges and a dead bolt security lock which has a minimum one inch bolt throw length.

- Since double entry doors fail when their surface bolts break at the header trim or threshold, check the connections at both places. Be sure the surface bolt extends into the door header and through the threshold into the subfloor.

5 Impact-Resistant Windows

Another way to protect your home from damage in windstorms is through the installation of impact-resistant windows and doors. Although these products look no different than standard windows and doors, they offer significantly more protection from wind-borne debris. In fact, these systems are capable of resisting impacts from large objects. For this reason, temporary shutters do not need to be installed

before a storm strikes. In general, the frame and glazing work together to protect your home from both the elements and the significant internal pressure changes which lead to structural damage. While large wind-borne debris may crack the impact resistant glass during the course of the storm, the window is designed to retain its integrity and not break apart. Should either the frame or glass be damaged, it can be repaired at your convenience after the storm has passed.

Local shelter locations

Station personnel and families living on or off Station are encouraged to tune in to local TV and radio stations or call the Camp Lejeune information line at 451-1717 to stay abreast of changing weather conditions aboard Camp Lejeune and New River Air Station.

Emergency shelter locations for Air Station residents:

New River Enlisted Club

From the New River main gate, follow Curtis Road until you reach Schmidt Street. Take a right. Building AS-4308 ("E" Club) will be your first building on the left.

MCAS New River Gymnasium

From the New River main gate, follow Curtis Road until you reach Schmidt Street and past White Street. Building AS-400 (Station Gym) will be on your right.

Delalio Elementary School

From the New River main gate, follow Curtis Road until you reach Schmidt Street. Building TC-1500 will be on your right.

For more information on Station shelters, tune into LCTV-10, the

command cable channel, or call 449-6311 or 449-6312 in the event of area evacuations.

Actions encouraged for Air Station Residents:

Prepare your home: Any preparations to protect your home should be made long before landfall of a storm. All outdoor furniture, trash cans, grills, recycle bins and door-mats should be taken indoors or tied down. Homeowners should clear their property of debris that may damage buildings in strong winds.

Prepare a family disaster kit: A family disaster kit provides health, safety, and comfort items necessary to sustain your family should you have to evacuate or shelter in place. This kit should contain enough non-perishable food, water and clothing to sustain each family member for a minimum of three days. Include a flashlight, radio and spare batteries. Blankets, rain gear and appropriate footwear are also important. Special considerations must be made for the young or disabled. Remember to include baby food, diapers, first aid items, health and hygiene items, and medicines as appropriate. In addition, the kit should include copies of

important family documents such as birth certificates and insurance policies. If you evacuate to a shelter or leave the area, bring your kit with you. Vehicles should also be fully fueled and residents should have enough cash on hand to last a week.

Pets: Ensure that your pets have the essential they will need for survival during destructive weather to include food and water. If forced to evacuate, ensure that the shelter will accept families with pets. Onslow County Animal Response Teams manage a pet shelter co-located with a Red Cross shelter at Jacksonville Commons Middle School.

The buildings listed below are designated as the destructive weather shelters for **Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, N.C.** and include:

**Camp Lejeune High School
Tarawa Terrace I Elementary
Stone Bay Gym
Goettage Memorial Field House
Camp Johnson Gym
Stone Street Youth Center**

Please note that persons reporting to the destructive weather shelters should, at a minimum, provide themselves with a box lunch (per person), and be prepared for austere living.

2007 Hurricane Names

**Andrea
Barry
Chantal
Dean
Erin
Felix
Gabrielle
Humberto
Ingrid
Jerry
Karen
Lorenzo
Melissa
Noel
Olga
Pablo
Rebekah
Sebastien
Tanya
Van
Wendy**

Before the Storm

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 3-5 gallons of water per person | trash bags |
| non-perishable foods for 3-5 days | cooler |
| can opener | bug repellent |
| portable battery-powered radio | games/toys |
| flashlight | lantern and fuel |
| extra batteries | photocopies of credit and ID cards |
| first aid kit | cash |
| hygiene items | special needs items (glasses, medicine, contact lenses hearing aid batteries) |
| matches in waterproof container | items for babies |
| whistle | insurance records |
| extra clothing | written/photo/video inventory of house |
| kitchen accessories | contact list of important phone numbers |
| cooking utensils | |
| blanket/sleeping bag | |

Storm Watch

- | | |
|---|---|
| Listen to local radio for up-to-date information | could be picked up by the wind |
| Prepare to bring inside any lawn furniture, outdoor decorations or ornaments, trash cans, hanging plants and anything else that | Fill car's tank with gas |
| | Recheck manufactured home tie-downs |
| | Review plans to evacuate, shelters, and locations to meet in case of separation |

During the Storm

- | | |
|---|---|
| Listen for evacuation orders | storm will happen when the |
| Bring in all outside lawn furniture, outdoor decorations or ornaments, trash cans, hanging plants and anything else that could be picked up by the wind | "eye", or center, of the storm passes over and the winds blow from the opposite direction. |
| Stay indoors and away from windows | Be alert for tornadoes, if one comes near your house remain in the center of your home in a closet or bathroom without windows. |
| The worst part of the | |

Disaster supply kit

- ☐ **Water** - at least 1 gallon daily per person for 3 to 7 days
 - extra battery and a traditional (not cordless) telephone set
- ☐ **Food** - at least enough for 3 to 7 days
 - non-perishable packaged or canned food / juices
 - foods for infants or the elderly
 - snack foods
 - non-electric can opener
 - cooking tools / fuel
 - paper plates / plastic utensils
- ☐ **Cash (with some small bills) and Credit Cards** - Banks and ATMs may not be available for extended periods
- ☐ **Keys**
- ☐ **Toys, Books and Games**
- ☐ **Blankets / Pillows, etc.**
- ☐ **Important documents** - in a waterproof container or watertight resealable plastic bag
 - insurance, medical records, bank account numbers,
- ☐ **Clothing** - seasonal / rain gear/ sturdy shoes
- ☐ **First Aid Kit / Medicines / Prescription Drugs**
- ☐ **Social Security card, etc.**
- ☐ **Special Items** - for babies and the elderly
- ☐ **Tools** - keep a set with you during the storm
- ☐ **Toiletries / Hygiene items / Moisture wipes**
- ☐ **Vehicle fuel tanks filled**
- ☐ **Flashlight / Batteries**
- ☐ **Pet care items**
 - proper identification / immunization records / medications
 - ample supply of food and water
 - a carrier or cage
 - muzzle and leash
- ☐ **Radio** - Battery operated and NOAA weather radio
- ☐ **Telephones** - Fully charged cell phone with

After the Storm

- Wait until it is safe to return home
- Walk around your home looking for gas leaks, loose power lines and structural damage.
- Do not enter home if you smell gas
- Use flashlights, not candles
- If you smell gas or hear gas, open a window and leave immediately, turn off main valve if

- you can.
- Inspect the roof for cracks
- If appliances are wet, turn off electricity, unplug them, and let them dry out. Have an electrician check the system before turning back on.
- Call insurance provider, take pictures of damages, and keep good records of repair and cleaning costs